

HIS

To *Hiss*. *v. a.* [pycean, Saxon.]
 1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.
 Every one will *hiss* him out of his disgrace. *Euch. xxii. 1.*
 Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*
 She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of
 a plaudite, she would deserve to be *hiss'd* off the stage. *More.*
 I have seen many successions of men, who have shot them-
 selves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with
 vast applause, and others *hiss'd* off, and quitting it with dis-
 grace. *Dryden.*
 Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be
hiss'd out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Dueling.*
 2. To procure hisses or disgrace.
 Thy mother plays, and I
 Play too; but so disgrace'd a part, whose issue
 Will *hiss* me to my grave. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*
 What's the newest grief?
 —That of an hour's age doth *hiss* the speaker,
 Each minute teems a new one. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Hiss. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.
 2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.
 He heard
 On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
 A dismal universal *hiss*, the sound
 Of public scorn! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 Pierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
 Of *hisses*, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope's Dunciad.*
Hiss. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: probably
 it may be a corruption of *hush*, *hush it, hush it, hush it*.] An excla-
 mation commanding silence.
Hiss! Romeo, *hiss!* O for a falconer's voice,
 To lure this tassel'd gentle back again. *Shakef. Rom. and Jul.*
 Mute silence *hiss* along!
 'Lest Philomel will deign a song,
 In her sweetest faddest plight,
 Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*
Hiss, hiss, says another that stood by, away, doctor; for
 here's a whole pack of dilmals coming. *Swift.*
HISTORIAN. *n. f.* [from *historicus*, Latin; *historien*, French.] A
 writer of facts and events; a writer of history.
 What thanks sufficient, or what recompense
 Equal, have I to render thee, divine
 Historian! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
 Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure
 in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good
 historians. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 Not added years on years my task could close,
 The long historian of my country's woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*
HISTORICAL. *adj.* [from *historique*, Fr. *historicus*, Latin.]
HISTORICK. *adj.* [from *historicus*, Latin.]
 1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.
 Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you
 know the occasion of these several adventures; for the meth-
 od of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiogra-
 pher. *Spenser.*
 Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
 There warriors frowning in *historick* bras. *Pope.*
 2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.
 In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper
 and best known. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 With equal justice and *historick* care,
 Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*
HISTORICALLY. *adv.* [from *historical*.] In the manner of
 history; by way of narration.
 The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* de-
 clare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either
 spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker, b. v.*
 When that which the word of God doth but deliver *histo-*
rically, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it
 further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to
 the laws of God?
 After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall
 consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those
 works he has left behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
 To *HISTORIFY*. *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record
 in history.
 O, muse, *historify*
 Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed
 me. *Sidney, b. i.*
 The third age they term *historicon*; that is, such wherein
 matters have been more truly *historified*, and therefore may
 be believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*
HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *historia* and *grapho*; *historiographie*,
 Fr.] An historian; a writer of history.
 Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you
 know the occasion of these knights several adventures; for the
 method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an *historiogra-*
pher. *Spenser.*
 What poor ideas must strangers conceive of these persons

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who have been famous among us, should they form their no-
 tions of them from the writings of those our *historiographers*?
Addison's Freeholder, No. 35.
 I put the journals of all transactions into a strong box, after
 the manner of the *historiographers* of some eastern monarchs.
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.
HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [from *historia* and *grapho*.] The art or
 employment of an historian.
HISTORY. *n. f.* [from *historia*, Latin; *histoire*, French.]
 1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.
 Justly Caesar scorns the poet's lays;
 It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*
 2. Narration; relation.
 The *history* part lay within a little room. *Wife's Surgery.*
 What *histories* of toil could I declare?
 But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 3. The knowledge of facts and events.
History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is
 necessary to divines. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
HISTORY PICTURE. *n. f.* A picture representing some memorable
 event.
 The former makes his works resemble a large *history* piece,
 where even the less important figures have some convenient
 place. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.*
HISTORIONICAL. *adj.* [from *historion*, Latin; *historion*, Fr.]
HISTORIONICK. *adj.* [from *historion*, Latin; *historion*, Fr.]
 becoming a buffoon; theatrical.
HISTORIONICALLY. *adv.* [from *historionical*.] Theatrically; in
 the manner of a buffoon.
 To *HIT*. *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Latin, *Minshew*, from *hitte*, Danish,
 to throw at random, *Junius*.]
 1. To strike; to touch with a blow.
 When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a
 foolish child, that when any thing *hits* him will strike himself
 again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would per-
 suade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney, b. i.*
 His confidence shall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his
 sin and folly. *South's Sermon.*
 2. To touch the mark; not to miss.
 Is he a god that ever flies the light?
 Or naked he, disguis'd in all untruth?
 If he be blind, how *hitteth* he so right?
 So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the
 mark with a shaking hand. *South's Sermon.*
 3. To attain; to reach the point.
 Were I but twenty-one,
 Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
 His very air, that I should call you brother,
 As I did him. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
 Search every comment that your care can find,
 Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Roscomm.*
 Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes
 right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain
 ideas, and use them for patterns.
 Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my au-
 thor is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*
 4. To strike a ruling passion.
 Hail, divinest melancholy!
 Whose faintly visage is too bright
 To *hit* the sense of human light. *Milton.*
 There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceeding-
 ly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 5. To *HIT off*. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.
 What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, need know
 no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he
 governs. *Temple.*
 6. To *HIT out*. To perform by good luck.
 Having the found of these ancient poets still ringing in his
 ears, he mought needs in fingering *hit out* some of their tunes.
Spenser's Pastoral.
 To *HIT*. *v. n.*
 1. To clash; to collide.
 If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit*
 one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an
 uniform extension?
 The bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water
 with these metallic corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meet-
 ing with and *hitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with
 them. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.
 Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
 Where most it promises; and oft it *hits*
 Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shakespeare.*
 There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting
 passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a
 man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon's Essay 53.*
 3. To succeed; not to miscarry.
 The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diver-
 sified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part.
Bacon's Natural History.

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But thou bring'it valour too and wit, *Hudibras, p. i.*
 Two things that seldom fail to *hit*.
 This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible; for friars have
 free admittance into every house. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 All human race would fain be wits,
 And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*
 4. To light on.
 You've *hit* upon the very strings, which touch'd,
 Echoes the found, and jars within my soul;
 There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should
 not find out the way of writing before that time: sure he
 was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so
 dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon
 it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too lit-
 tle; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was so
 ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estr.*
 None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison's Guardian.*
 There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of
 fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be
 called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*
HIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A stroke.
 The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and
 him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
 So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
 And at each *hit* with wonder seem'd amaz'd. *Dryd. Juven.*
 2. A lucky chance.
 Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shak.*
 To suppose a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to per-
 form diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of
 art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Glanville.*
 If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we
 shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not
 properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky
hit. *South's Sermons.*
 But with more lucky *hit* than those
 That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the
 conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estr.*
 These *bits* of words a true poet often finds, without seek-
 ing. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
 If casual concurrence did the world compose,
 And things and *bits* fortuitous arose,
 Then any thing might come from any thing;
 For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*
 If at first he minds his *bits*,
 And drinks champagne among the wits,
 Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*
 To *HITCH*. *v. n.* [from *hican*, Saxon, or *hacher*, French. *Skinner*.]
 To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but
 in the following passage.
 Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
 Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
 Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
 And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope's Horace.*
 To *HITCHEL*. *v. a.* [See *HATCHEL*.] To beat or comb flax
 or hemp.
HITCHEL. *n. f.* [from *hachel*, German.] The instrument with which
 flax is beaten or combed.
HITHE. *n. f.* [from *hithe*, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out
 of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lam-*
beth.
HITHER. *adv.* [from *hithen*, Saxon.]
 1. To this place from some other.
 Caesar, tempted with the fame
 Of this sweet island, never conquered,
 And envying the Britons blazed name,
 O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came. *Fairy Queen.*
 Men must endure
 Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakef.*
 Who brought me *hither*
 Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Parad. Reg.*
 2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and
 that.
 3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument:
 [from *hithen*, Latin. *Huc refer exitum*.]
 Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between
 the states of faints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever be-
 longeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of ser-
 vice towards God. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 8.*
Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we
 should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*
HITHER. *adj.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part.
 After these,
 But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
 From the high neighbor'ing hills descended. *Milton's P. Lost.*
 An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the
hither end thereof, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite.
Hale's Origin of Manind.

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HITHERMOST. *adj.* [from *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side.
 That which is eternal cannot be extended to a greater ex-
 tent at the *hithermost* and concluding extreme. *Hale.*
HITHERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.]
 1. To this time; yet; in any time till now.
 More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
 Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestries
 Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen.*
Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be
 the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden's Dunciad.*
 2. At every time till now.
 In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other
hitherto have been ours. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
 I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milton's Agonist.*
Hitherto the kept her love conceal'd,
 And with those graces ev'ry day beheld. *Dryden's Fables.*
 The graceful youth
 He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits
 to the good: they have also their design ever opposite to that
 of heaven, and this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the
 moderns. *Dryden's Juven. Dedication.*
 We ought to struggle with those natural disadvantages, and
 be careful whom we employ, whenever we design to correct
 them, which is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the
 least qualified hands. *Swift.*
HITHERWARD. *adv.* [from *hither*, Saxon.] This way;
HITHERWARDS. *adv.* towards this place.
 Some parcels of their power are forth already,
 And only *hitherward*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 The king himself in person hath set forth,
 Or *hitherward* intended speedily.
 With strong and mighty preparation. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 A puffant and mighty pow'r
 Of gallow glaffes and stout kernes,
 Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakef. Henry VI.*
 Look now for no enchanting voice, nor feat
 The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
 Draws *hitherward*. *Milton's Agonistes.*
HIVE. *n. f.* [from *hife*, Saxon.]
 1. The habitation or cell of bees.
 So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
 Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Shakef. H. VI.*
 So wand'ring bees would perish in the air,
 Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ear,
 Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*
 Bees, of which we are told so many wonderful things, have
 each of them a hole in their *hives*: their honey is their own,
 and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addison's Guardian.*
 2. The bees inhabiting a hive.
 The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
 That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shak. H. VI.*
 3. A company being together.
 What modern mafons call a lodge was by antiquity called
 a *hive* of free mafons; and therefore, when a dissention hap-
 pens, the going off is to this day called *swarming*. *Swift.*
 To *HIVE*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To put into hives; to harbour.
 Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after
 his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*
 When they are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest,
hive them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 2. To contain in hives.
 Ambitious now to take excise
 Of a more fragrant paradise,
 He at Pufcara's sleeve arriv'd,
 Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Cleaveland.*
 To *HIVE*. *v. n.* To take shelter together.
 He sleeps by day
 More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
 Therefore I part with him. *Shakef. Merchant of Venice.*
 In Summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves
 and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses,
 and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*
HIVER. *n. f.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.
 Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands
 and face therewith. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
HO. *interj.* [from *hithen*, Latin.] A call; a sudden exclamation to
 give notice of approach, or any thing else.
 What noise there, *ho*? *Shakespeare.*
 Here dwells my father Jew: *ho*, who's within? *Shakef.*
 Stand, *ho!* speak the word along. *Shakef. Julius Caesar.*
 When I cried *ho*!
 Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
 Your will. *Shakespeare.*
Ho, ho, come forth and flee. *Zach. ii. 6.*
Ho, swain, what shepherd owns these ragged sheep? *Dry.*
HOAR. *adj.* [from *hian*, Saxon.]
 1. White.
 A people,
 Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forrests *hoar*. *Fairfax.*
 Island